

# CHINA

THE

# MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXIII. No. 4406. 號四十月八日七百八千英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 14, 1877.

日六初月七年五丁

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, George Street, 30, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C., BATES, HENRY & CO., 4, Old Jewry, E.C., SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 164, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOUGH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA.—Stewart, GUNNOR & CAMPBELL, Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow, HEDGES & CO., Shanghai, LANKA, and KELLY & WALKER, Manila, C. BREINER & CO., Mexico, L. A. DA GRADA.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAIR OF CAPITAL, ... \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, ... \$500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. HOPFERS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.

E. R. BELMOS, Esq.

W. H. FORBES, Esq.

Hon. W. KEEWICK, Esq.

A. McIVER, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, . . . EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG, INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Chief Manager.

Office of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA,  
AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

CAPITAL, £800,000.  
RESERVE FUND, £110,000.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH IN HONG-KONG grants Drafts on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange; and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

Local Bills discounted, and Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE  
TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, AND CARPENTERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have Re-

ceived a Shipment of FIRST-CLASS MANILA HARDWOOD, of Different Kinds, and of the Very Best Quality, Suitable for HOUSE BUILDING, SHIP BUILDING, and for all kinds of Work requiring Timber of the most durable nature.

— ALSO —

A Good Assortment of Logs and Planks of TEAK WOOD of the most Superior Quality.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, July 18, 1877. au18

FOR SALE.

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TO CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, SHIP-BUILDERS, AND CARPENTERS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have Re-

ceived a Shipment of FIRST-CLASS MANILA HARDWOOD, of Different Kinds, and of the Very Best Quality, Suitable for HOUSE BUILDING, SHIP BUILDING, and for all kinds of Work requiring Timber of the most durable nature.

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LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, July 18, 1877. au18

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.  
SUMMER CLEARANCE SALE.

ON and after MONDAY, August 13th, We shall offer the remaining portion of our SUMMER STOCK at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

A few pieces of SOILED SILKS MARKED, less than Lining Prices, 20 Cents per Yard.

A nice Assortment of NEW FANCY DRESS SILKS, at 75 Cents per Yard. Japanese POPPLINS, at 25 Cents per Yard. New White WASHING DRESS GOODS, 15 Cents, worth double.

New Colour PLAIN ORGANZI MUSLINS, 25 Cents per Yard.

Figured and Striped MUSLINS, 15 Cents per Yard.

White Striped MUSLINS, Slightly Soiled—were 45 Cents, will be Sold at 15 Cents per Yard.

Batistes, French Printed CAMBRICS, Hollands and Dress Lawns much reduced.

Fancy Striped GRENADINES at about Half Price.

We shall include in this Extraordinary Sale few pieces of AUTUMN DRESS GOODS at a proportionate reduction.

WASHING O. STUMES, ready-made, from \$2.00.

Richly Embroidered HOLLAND and other CUSTOMS, from \$3.00.

A part of our Stock of Baby-Linen and Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING will be very much reduced.

BOY'S SUITS at about Half Price.

100 Doz. Ladies' Hand-stitched HAND-KERCHIEFS, some Slightly Soiled worth buying.

Linen COLLARS and OUFFS, FICHUS, &c., must be cleared.

A Lot of Ladies' Soiled KID BOOTS, will be Sold at \$1.00 per Pair.

Several Thousand Yards of ODDS and ENDs, and various useful Remnants at Half usual Price.

A Lot of various Colours and Sorts of SILK, and other TRIMMING, at a quarter of original price.

Twenty-five Dozen of Ladies' SILK UMBRELLAS, at \$2.00 each.

DRESS-MAKING and MILLINERY will be carried on as usual.

Much disappointment to many intending Buyers was caused through the closing of last Summer's Sale without published notice.

We now beg to notify that this Sale will positively Close on September 1st, 1877.

SAYLE & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,  
and Stanley Street, Hongkong.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s  
Celebrated  
Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

NOW READ Y.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT, Part I., A to K, with Introduction, Royal Svo., pp. 202.—By ERNEST JOHN EITEN, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: Two DOLLARS and A HALF.

To be had from MEERS LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and MEERS KELLY & WALSH, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

NOTICE.

M. R. H. M. BLANCHARD is authorized to Sign the Company's Bills of Lading, vice M. G. W. BAFFEY.

GEO. B. EMORY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, August 7, 1877. au18

NOTICE.

M. R. EDWARD BURNIE will Conduct the BUSINESS of my OFFICE, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. GARNES,  
Surveyor to Local Office,

and Lloyd's Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers, Hongkong, March 17, 1877. au18

NOTICE.

FROM This Date Mr EDWARD SHEPPARD and Mr M. W. GREEN, are authorized to Sign the name of our Firm per Procuration at Foochow, and Mr F. F. ELWELL at Amoy.

RUSSELL & Co.

China, June 1, 1877. del

NOTICE.

M. R. F. O. DITTMER is authorized to Sign our Firm per Procuration.

SANDER & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1877.

Intimations.

A COLOURED WOMAN, Widow, speaking English, Portuguese, and Chinese, desires employment as LADY'S Maid or Nurse. Good references. Address O. S. de la Chine Hotel Q. Hoo.

Hongkong, August 6, 1877. au18

Intimations.

DEVOE'S BRILLIANT

OIL.

RELIABLE,

ECONOMICAL,

SAFE!

DESIRING to benefit by the world-wide reputation of our Oil, certain parties have attempted to imitate our package. Suits at law have been instituted against the MAKERS and PURCHASERS of these imitations. Buyers should be careful to see that the words "DEVOE'S BRILLIANT" are stencilled on the cases, and the words "DEVOE MFG CO. PATENTS" are stamped on the top of the can.

THE DEVOE MANUFACTURING Co., 80 Beaver and 127 Pearl Streets, NEW YORK, U.S.A.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of the Net Profits to be reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTREY, Secretary.

Hongkong, August 1, 1877. au18

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1876.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company

**Mails.**

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**  
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,  
ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,  
AND MARSEILLES:

Also,  
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CAL-  
CUTTA AND BOMBAY.

ON SATURDAY, the 13th August, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *DJEMNAH*, Commandant CHAMPENOIS, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 17th August, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

E. DU POUEY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, August 7, 1877. au18

**Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.**

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamer from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 21st August. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 27, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, August 7, 1877. au22



STEAM FOR  
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton, and London;  
Also, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *HINDOSTAN*, Captain ROSEKILL, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 25th August, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to A. LIND, Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 13, 1877. au25

**U. S. MAIL LINE.****PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.**

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CHINA* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 30th Instant, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mita Bldg. S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 25th Instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSETT & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1877. au20

**W. BALL,****CHINA DISPENSARY.**

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,  
Now the Canton Steamer's Wharf.  
Fengkeng, July 13, 1877.

**Notices to Consignees.****OCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S. S. COMPANY.****NOTICE.**

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by Steamship *OCEANIC* are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns at West Point, from whence delivery can be obtained upon countersignature of Bills of Lading.

Consignees will be required to sign a General Average Bond at the Office of the Company, before taking delivery of their Goods.

Goods remaining unclaimed after the 16th Instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. B. EMORY,  
Agent.

Hongkong, August 9, 1877. au16

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. MONGOLIA AND PESHAWUR.**

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from London, Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the Steamer *AUSTRALIA* from Calcutta, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 17th Instant will be subject to rent.

ADAM LIND,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, August 10, 1877. au17

**NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.****THE BRITISH SHIP KHEDIVE, FROM ANTWERP.**

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, August 10, 1877. au17

**FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.**

THE S. S. *Burman* having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence delivery may be obtained.

Resolved:—That we, the Missionary Conference of Canton, express our deep sorrow and regret for the loss which his death has brought to us, each one personally, and as a Conference, and to the work of Missions in China.

1st.—That we, the Missionary Conference of Canton, express our deep sorrow and regret for the loss which his death has brought to us, each one personally, and as a Conference, and to the work of Missions in China.

2nd.—That we bear testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which he pursued his work—to his great fluency and eloquence in speaking the Cantonese language, and to his power as a preacher of the gospel to the Chinese.

3rd.—That we express our appreciation of the valuable service he has rendered in translating the New Testament into the Canton colloquial dialect.

4th.—That we strive to learn the lessons of his death and be ever faithful in the work committed to our hands.

5th.—That we extend to his afflicted family our deepest sympathy with them in their loss of Husband and Father who cared so tenderly and lovingly for them, and that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to them by the Board in the United States with which he was connected, and that they be entered on our minutes.

By Order of the Conference,

Rev. B. C. HENRY,  
and Rev. G. PIERCY,  
Committee.

Hongkong, August 13, 1877. au20

**GERMAN STEAMER CASSANDRA, LANGER, Master, FROM LONDON via SINGAPORE.**

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take delivery of their Goods from the Boats alongside the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Goods remaining in store after the 20th Instant will be subject to rent.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given until 6 o'clock To-day.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by WM. PUSTAU & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, August 13, 1877. au20

**GERMAN BARK ADOLPH, FROM HAMBURG.**

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-signed for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 8, 1877.

**Not Responsible for Debts.**

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

MATCHLESS, American ship, Capt. John Dawes.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

JALO, Russian ship, Capt. O. F. Moberg.—Order.

ALEPHINTON, British barque, Captain G. Cunningham.—Weller & Co.

ANTWERS, British barque, Capt. Atkins.—Melchers & Co.

NORTHERN STAR, British barque, Captain John Worley.—Order.

TWILIGHT, British barque, Capt. Dalrymple.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

PENSHAW, British barque, Captain John S. Airy.—Meyer & Co.

NIMROD, British barque, Capt. Clark.—Captain.

FRONIM, American ship, Capt. F. Foule.—Order.

SUNDIA, British ship, Capt. Lightbody.—Russell & Co.

FORMOSA, German 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. Schwer.—Melchers & Co.

SARACEN, British ship, Captain Le Boeuf.—Captain.

ULLICO, British barque, Captain A. P. Goodman.—Borges Co.

Arrived.

Per Douglas, from Coast Ports, Macao and Damman, 115 Chinese, and 3 Europeans.

Departed.

Per Emily, for Manila, Mr. W. Trice, 1 European, and 80 Chinese.

Per Caribbrook, for Swatow, 380 Chinese.

Per Norsemann, for Newchwang, 80 Chinese.

To Depart.

Per Bowen, for Australian Ports, 82nd Class, and 80 Chinese.

Per Northern Star, for Haliphong, 12 Chinese.

Shipping Reports.

The British steamer *Douglas* reports:

Experienced moderate and light S.W. winds and fine during the passage. On the up passage on 6th, 8th, 7th, and 5th experienced a heavy gale from the N.N.E. and frequent squalls, lying at anchor in Hainan Straits, S. S. Ningpo in company.

At Amoy, cholera is reported to be fast dying out.

Cargo.

Per Bowen, for Australian Ports, 82nd Class, and 80 Chinese General.

au19

**To-day's Advertisements.****FOR AMOY, TAIWANFOO & TAMSUI.**

The Steamship  
"TAMWAN."

Captain M. Young, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 15th Instant, at 3 p.m. for Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, August 14, 1877. au15

**FOR SHANGHAI.**

The German Steamship  
"OASSANDRA".

Langer, Master, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 15th Instant, at 5 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Wm. PUSTAU & Co., Agents S. S. Cassandra. Hongkong, August 14, 1877. au15

**GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.**

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Praya Central, on

FRIDAY,

the 17th August, at Noon.—

OILMAN'S STORES : Pickles, Tart-

fruits, Raisins, Jam, Jellies, Sardines, Ham, Cheese, Etc.

Silk Umbrellas, Umbrella Frames, Framed Engravings, Butcher's Knives, Pencils, Looking Glasses, Kerosene Table Lamp, Crystal Gasoliers, &c., &c.

Also, 100 Short Enfield Rifles, 50 7-shot Revolvers, 1 halo Cotton Waste, 3 Ship's Bells on Stands.

is a falacy it seems to me in this proposal arising from the ambiguous use of the words "cell" and "prison." If the word "Gao" be substituted for "prison," the ambiguity will be apparent at once. The words "cell" and "prison" in the sense of "Gao" are not convertible terms; in a more narrow sense they are. A prison, i.e. Gao, is defined by Johnson to be "a strong-hold where persons are confined, a Gao." That certainly would not be the definition of a "cell," which is one of the component parts of a prison, i.e. Gao, being the subdivision of a ward. I do not mean to say that there are necessary definitions of prison, i.e. Gao, but when the word "cell" is used here, that is its nature and meaning. A sentence generally was this "That you be imprisoned in Victoria Gao, which does not mean that a prisoner is to be put into the Gao to be at large there, but something more, that he is to be confined there. As the learned Attorney-General pointed out anything may be a prison for the purposes of a trial for escape or prison break, the stocks put up in the streets, or a church-yard, or a common room in a constable's house. But the important point to observe is that those stocks, and that room must be the whole prison, Gao so to speak, for the time being. It was necessary for the learned Attorney-General to go the length of arguing that if a man were in Gao, and were put in the stocks for some offence against discipline and attempted to get out of the stocks, he could be convicted of an attempt to escape out of Gao on an information charging an attempt to escape from the stocks. The "cell," in the case before us, and stocks are identical. It will thus be seen that, supposing the words "cell" and "prison," i.e. Gao, to be co-extensive, it became necessary to see whether Mr Tomlin had lawfully imprisoned this man in the solitary cell for 3 days, not consecutively as directed by the late Rules, but in accordance with the old practice and the interpretation put by his predecessors, without any objection on the part of their superior, or the language of Sect. 11 of Ord. 4 of 1863, which gives powers of awarding solitary confinement "not exceeding 3 days," and which being a positive enactment must be held to override the new Rules and Regulations. I should have thought that the words meant 3 consecutive days, but really there is nothing to show that they do, and it is an open question about which Mr Tomlin was justified in taking the view he did. I must therefore hold that the prisoner was legally in the "cell," I have thought it right to say so much, but it seems to me really immaterial as the prisoner was in lawful custody in the Gao, and the only offence known to the criminal law is attempting to escape from Gao. We now come to the last question, which assumes the legality of the imprisonment in the cell and raises, or is intended to raise, the question whether an attempt to escape from a cell into which the prisoner had been placed as a punishment provided by Ord. 4 of 1863 Sect. 11, for a breach of Gao rules or discipline, can be held to be attempt to escape from a cell in the sense intended in the Information, and whether it is an offence at all against the criminal law. I have come to the conclusion, which I formed hastily at the trial, that this is not a criminal offence at all. The only offence known to the law as far as I am aware is an escape or attempt to escape from a cell in the sense intended in the Information, and whether it is an offence at all against the criminal law.

I have come to the conclusion, which I formed hastily at the trial, that this is not a criminal offence at all. The only offence known to the law as far as I am aware is an escape or attempt to escape from a cell in the sense intended in the Information, and whether it is an offence at all against the criminal law. There is a total omission of an essential averment, and so the verdict does not help. For these reasons I think the conviction is bad and must be quashed.

The Chief Justice said as follows:—I have carefully considered the facts and evidence stated by Mr Justice Snowden upon the case which was reserved on the trial of this prisoner Wong Apo. The prisoner having been found guilty by the Jury on the information against him, the five questions were reserved for the decision of the Full Court. The learned Attorney-General argued in support of the conviction, but neither the prisoner, who was present, nor counsel for him was heard against the conviction. We had all that could be urged against the prisoner, but nothing in his favour. It was therefore a unilateral argument. It will be convenient to answer the 4th and 5th questions in the first place. On the 4th question I am clearly of opinion that the evidence of the authority under which the Superintendent of the Gao received and detained the prisoner after his trial upon his conviction and sentence for felony (burglary), was sufficient. That evidence consisted of the records of this Court of the conviction and sentence, the highest possible evidence and of evidence itself entirely sufficient, namely, the "Calendar of the Sessions for May 1877, under the Seal of the Supreme Court, signed by the Judge and countersigned by the Registrar. This is clearly sanctioned by a remarkable passage in Blackstone, 403 (p. 476 of Kerr's Edition), and by Chitty's *Com. Law*, pp. 730-731, in which the practice in England is described in terms with which the practice here for certainly 17 years, I believe from the foundation of the Colony, is identical. That Calendar has ever been and is the only authority under which criminals have been executed in England. It is the only authority to the Sheriff or Gaoler to detain prisoners sentenced by this Court. On the 5th question I am clearly of opinion that the breaking out of the Cell, surrounded as it was on all sides by the Victoria Gao, the "Prison" by the prisoner is no offence against the Law of England—a prison break or quasi prison break. To damage the wall may be an offence punishable by English Law or Colonial Ordinance as a malicious injury to property, but this is not the offence with which the prisoner is charged or is intended to be charged. "Prison" and "Cell" are words not of co-extensive meaning. This is clear from 22 Vic. C. 28 Sect. 13 of the Imperial Parliament, which treats of a Cell as a place to break out of and as being different from, or not co-extensive with other parts of the Prison broken out of. Blackstone, vol. 2, pp. 130-131, thus defines prison break: it is "to break prison (whether it be the County Gao, the stocks or other usual place of security)." Now this cell in which this prisoner was confined was not the usual place of security for

prisoners, but it was a part of the entire Gao (in this Colony equivalent to the County Gao). Now, though there is a figure of rhetoric which according to old Dr. Sterling—

A part for whole doth take,  
Or whole for part just for the metre's sake.  
There is no authority in logic to make, there  
is no precedent in Law for making, a part  
(the cell) stand as equivalent to the whole  
(the prison). My answer to the 4th and 5th questions being in favour of the prisoner, it would follow that the conviction must be quashed. This conclusion renders a consideration of the three first questions unnecessary. As however these questions have been commented on, I may as well state that it seems to me that punishment under Rule 120, No. 4 of the Gao Rules, rendering this convict liable to solitary confinement for not more than three days consecutively, is not a penalty greater than that authorised by Sec. XI of No. 4 of 1863 and is authorised notwithstanding the provision in Section X. The Rule seems to me not repugnant to the Ordinance, although it may be less severe than authorised by the Ordinance. On the 2nd question I am of opinion that on the construction of the Ordinance and the Gao rules, the Superintendent of the Gao is not authorised to punish the prisoner by imprisonment for 3 days (not consecutive) in a solitary cell with diet of bread and water. On the 3rd question it seems to me that the prisoner was lawfully confined in the cell from which he attempted to escape; by "confined" I mean restrained, not imprisoned nor put in a prison, the cell was not a prison; the prisoner was not guilty of prison break, and his act was not indictable. He therefore could not be convicted on this information. The irregularity was an error of judgment in the Superintendent for which he is accountable to the authorities. Such an irregularity may not be justifiable, but under the rules he could, I believe, have obtained from the Justices what were severe means of coercing a prisoner, a man whose brutal violence it was necessary to conquer if the discipline of the Gao was to be sustained. The prisoner was then removed.

*Regina v. Chun Afook.—Judgment.*  
Mr Justice Snowden now delivered the following judgment on the points reserved on this case:—As all the important documents and facts are set out in his Lordship's judgment, which I have had the advantage of seeing, it is not necessary that I should do more than refer to them. I understand the question reserved by his Lordship on the trial of the prisoner to be this: "Whether the Order in Council prohibiting the prisoner from residing or being in the Colony during a space of five years next ensuing from the 26th of April is to be held to begin from the date so fixed for his departure, or from the date of the order itself, the 18th of April?" If the order takes effect from the 18th, then the period of banishment will be seven days in excess of the time limited by the Ordinance No. 9 of 1867, Section 7, which says that "His Excellency in Council may by order under his hand prohibit any person not being a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty from residing or being within this Colony during any space of time not exceeding five years." Moreover the order would be in excess of the powers vested in the Governor by this Ordinance, and so would be illegal and bad, and the prisoner could not be convicted of the offence for which he was tried, namely, being found within the limits of the Colony before the expiration of the term of his banishment without lawful authority and excuse. The state of the law seems to be as follows:—The Ordinance No. 9 of 1867, Sect. 7, was amended by Ordinance 4 of 1871 Sect. 2, which enacts that Sec. 7 of Ordinance 9 of 1867 is thereby amended by expunging therefrom the words following, that is to say,—(I need not quote the words, but it is enough to say that in case of disobedience of the order they provide for the arrest, imprisonment, and deportation of the offender). It goes on to say and in lieu thereof the following words shall be substituted in the said section, "And by the same or any subsequent order fix the time of the departure of such person from the Colony." This law here confers upon the Governor very arbitrary powers, only to be exercised with great care and discrimination, but at the same time, if so used no one who has had any experience of this Colony can doubt that they are wholesome and valuable. Situated as this Colony is, separated only by a narrow strait from China, it is always liable to become the resort of criminals coming here for the purpose of refuge or plunder. These persons may be dangerous to the peace and good order of the Colony (to use the words of the preamble of Ordinance No. 4 of 1871), and a power to remove them promptly is essential to its well-being. Notwithstanding that, the rule must prevail that these ordinances being highly penal, must be construed most strictly in favour of the persons affected by them. Bearing this in mind, I have studied most carefully the language of these ordinances, and I regret to say that I cannot bring my mind to share the double entertained by His Lordship the Chief Justice as to the validity of the Order in Council for disobedience to which the prisoner is put on his trial. I will state the grounds of the conclusion I have come to as shortly as possible. Section 7 of No. 9 of 1867 says, "His Excellency in Council may by order under his hand prohibit any person not being a natural born or naturalized subject of Her Majesty from residing or being within this Colony during any space of time not exceeding five years," with an addition of power to deport in case of non-obedience, &c. Yet that section 2 of No. 4 of 1871, to which he then refers, the first time referred, expunged that added power of deportation and directed the insertion in lieu thereof of the following words:—"And may by the same or any subsequent order under his hand fix the time for the departure of such person from the Colony." The learned Attorney-General submitted that the two clauses must be read together, and submitted—quoting Sir B. Maxwell on Statutes, page 21—that the most important rule of construction is that it is to be assumed that the words and phrases are used in their popular meaning, and that the phrases and sentences are to be construed according to the rules of grammar. This is unquestionably a rule of construction. He argued that, reading the provisions in the two ordinances together, the Governor had the power to make an order prohibiting residence, such residence to commence at a date later than the date of the order. He

admitted that the commencement of that date might be seven years afterwards if the Governor so pleased; he admitted that that might be an absurd power to give to a Governor, but he said so it was. He contended that the order was not a conviction, and that it was not subject to the rules affecting convictions. He contended that the Court was bound to construe the order according to the rule he had quoted from Maxwell, the meaning he attached was the proper and grammatical meaning. Confining myself at present to the objection raised, it seems to me that when an order quotes a precise provision as its authority the validity of the order rests solely on the authority which that particular quoted provision gives; that very see 7 in that ordinance and that to import into it the words of sect. 2 of 4 of 1871 it was necessary to have added in the order of the Governor a reference to that subsequent ordinance of 1871 or a reference to "all other powers" as well as to the ordinance of 1867. The faultiness in this order consists in this, that in addition to a reference to this ordinance words to the effect "and in pursuance of all other powers in my vested" were not inserted according to what I believe has been the general practice in all orders everywhere. Taken by itself the clause in the ordinance of 1867 is imperfect, and like a number of other statutes, lengthy though they be, it requires for the expression of its full meaning the addition of some not expressed words. "During any space of time not exceeding five years" gives the duration of the term and the termination of that term, but the sentence in the ordinance is imperfect, and it must be supplemented by stating when the term is to commence. In the absence of express words the necessary addition by implication seems to be "from the date of the order." Again, assuming that the clause "and may fix the time for the departure of such person from the Colony" to be added from the Ordinance of 1871, these words are not equivalent to "may fix the time when the said prohibition shall commence" which words are necessary to fix the date from which the prohibition of the extreme limit of five years is to run. I drew the learned Attorney-General's attention to a clause in Maxwell on Statutes, page 270, laying down a proposition universally admitted that the legislature in granting away in effect the ordinary rights of the subject must be understood as granting no more than what passes by necessary and unavoidable construction. The learned Attorney-General said this rule of construction did not apply to an ordinance authorising such an order as this. It seems to me that this rule especially applies. This ordinance of 1867 confers the most extraordinary powers "granting away the ordinary rights of the subject" I ever saw conferred by any enactment anywhere. It was passed in a season of fearful panic, immediately after the taking of Canton, when an attempt at general poisoning was in part successful and the Chinese were suspected of conspiracy to sack Hongkong. It was a time of war. Still the power was excessive even then. It authorized the Governor without any cause whatever to prohibit any person not being a natural born or naturalized British subject from residing within the Colony for a period not exceeding five years. So that according to the construction put on that ordinance by the Attorney-General, His Excellency could at any time without cause even now expel every American and German and indeed every other alien from the Colony. The maxim which I quoted from Sir Benson Maxwell is with more point expressed in the 3rd of the rules to be observed in the construction of Statutes by Mr Justice Blackstone (1. Blackstone Com., p. 88. Kerr's ed. 71) "Penal statutes must be construed strictly." He illustrates this rule by examples in which the courts have absurdly limited the meaning of the words of penal statutes. I can find no case in which the courts have said, it may be absurd, but such is the meaning in sustaining a penal statute. The rule seems to me to be that the courts are apt to restrain the operation of a penal statute, never to give effect to one. On the whole, giving effect to both clauses, to that in the Ordinance of 1867 and to the clauses from the Ordinance of 1871 amalgamated in it, I read them thus:—under clause one the term of prohibition of residence is not to exceed five years from the date of the order, and under clause two the Governor may fix any future day for the actual departure from the Colony of the man prohibited to reside, but that in so doing he was to take care that the total limit of prohibition to reside does not exceed five years from the date of the order. The full effect is given to both clauses; no other construction does this. The more minute examination of this order in the course of this argument has raised another question, viz., whether this order was not in the nature of a conviction, and whether it was not bad for not setting out the charge in this case that the man was an alien, and for not setting out as the ground for the order the adjudication by some competent tribunal, or at least by His Excellency himself, that the person prohibited to reside within the colony was an alien. The Attorney-General contended that this order was not a conviction. In that contention he is right. It was an order partaking of the character of a conviction precisely as in the case of the King v. the Justice of Cheshire, 5. B. and A. 639. It is therefore incapable of amendment. Being an order, the evidence on which the order is made need not be set out; though it was said in that case that this must be done in a conviction, but according to Justice Burn's Orders of Justice, 1,105, it is necessary in every order that the adjudication on which the order is made must be stated, i.e., in this case that the expelled man is not a natural born or naturalized subject, and it follows as a condition to the validity of this order that it must state that fact has been found at least quasi-judicially by the Governor. The authority to prohibit residence arises only on statements in the order. Now, for anything apparent in this order or in these proceedings anywhere, Chin Afook was a natural born or a naturalized subject, and therefore not subject to the authority exercised. On this question of the defect the non-statement as an adjudication that the man prohibited to reside is an alien, the court can judicially come to no decision. It was not reserved at the trial and has not been properly argued; it would, however, have been a point in favour of the prisoner's discharge for the decision of His Excellency in Council if the decision of the court on the point reserved were not in his favour. In this argument the absolute power of the Governor to prohibit any and every foreigner from residing in this Colony has been assumed to be absolutely vested in him. The only question is one merely of form, whether this particular document complies with the provisions which the

legislature has imposed. I have referred to other forms of prohibition to reside within the Colony. In some cases the construction which appears to me to be the proper one appears to have been adopted, in others not, as the general rule or the specialties of the special case happened to be prominent. The Governor is in no case responsible for the form, for which he relies on the officer submitting it to him, and that officer not being a lawyer it is too much to expect legal accuracy in doubtful cases from him, and inaccurate forms are perpetrated. The old maxim applies, "A blot is not a blot until it is hit."

The Chief Justice then referred to the Supreme Court Reconstruction Ordinance, which gave him the power of a casting vote when the two Judges disagreed. He said it was a most painful thing to do, as his brother Judge was as likely to be right as he, and he had protested against this Ordinance when it was passed. He had always thought that there ought to be only one Judge or three Judges. As the responsibility had been thrown upon him, he would now give his casting vote, and therefore the conviction must be quashed. The prisoner was, however, liable to be apprehended again by a new order of the Governor. His Lordship would adjourn the Sessions to enable the Attorney-General to represent the matter to the Government to see what further steps would be taken. The Sessions were then adjourned till Friday, at 8 p.m.

If time and permission had allowed me, I should have liked to have seen the logs of the various vessels which have arrived in Hongkong this last week; as it is I have only seen their Reports as published in the papers. Those from the North all show North winds, increasing as they come South—with a veering tendency and lowering Barometer; all unmistakable elements of a Typhoon. Those from the South and East are more conflicting. South-west wind with a veering tendency, but decreasing as it approaches the opposing N.E. wind, also lower Barometer, but that is the case with all S.W. winds here. Therefore, with the exception of the receding S.W. wind, we have all the elements of a Typhoon forming in the vicinity of Hongkong. But the authorities on the laws of storms show, that they form in certain places, and follow certain tracks, those in the China Sea forming as far East as 125° E. and travelling westerly towards the China Coast, but varying in their course greatly. Therefore I think that the attempted formation was either too near the mountainous Coast of China, or there was one essential element wanting and that was strength, as against its adversary the northerly. The appearances of a Typhoon approaching Hongkong, and its vicinity until the wind got into E.S.E. were very strong and enough to justify the apprehension that was

Without pretending to be a Weather Prophet I will add a few words on the probability of bad weather this season. That good old Nautical Work Horsburgh's Directory, the remarks in which on winds and weather all over the world, are compiled from experience, says, if in the Autumnal Equinox, any of the Lunar points coincide, there will be a great chance of a Typhoon on the South Coast of China, or of a storm in other parts situated near the Tropic of Cancer. The Lunar points of change and perigee, coincide sufficiently in the next month to warrant great disturbances near the Tropic or in the Typhoon regions of the northern hemisphere, therefore extra care and vigilance should be used by ship-masters.

I think the authorities here ought to go deeper into these matters, than to fire a gun, and hoist a drum, when it is patent to every one who owns and understands a Barometer that bad weather is very probable; but they will never be able to predict the approach of a Typhoon with any certainty, until Telegraphic communication is established with the Philippines and Formosa, and regular weather reports received from all places round about.

Yours faithfully,  
SHIP-MASTER.

China.

Hongkong.

(*Herald*, Aug. 2nd.)

A band of robbers, numbering about 100, are committing depredations in the Shau Wu prefecture. They recently attacked and plundered a large village in that district, and are said to be still at large.

It is gratifying to hear that by latest advice the Cholera is abating at Amoy. Since Dr. Douglas's death—news of which will be found below—there have been one or two cases amongst the foreign shipping, but we are glad to add, nothing fatal.

An accident, attended by great loss of life, occurred on the river last Friday. A large river boat, having about 140 Chinese passengers on board, whilst tacking downstream against a strong head-wind, was capsized during a squall between Idmpoo and the Mamlo Arsenal. The S.S. *Taiwa*, which happened to be near enough to render assistance, at once steamed to the spot and rescued 39 men and 1 woman who had scrambled on the keel of the boat. She then towed the wreck ashore. Up to yesterday afternoon 37 dead bodies had been recovered at different points of the river. The accident is attributed, we hear, to gross carelessness on the part of the lowdah, who as usual made halyards fast with all sail set.

Latest news.—Telegraphic advices from London extend to the 29th ultimo. Mail advices from London extend to 22nd June; from New York to 8th June; from Melbourne (*via* Galle) to 12th June; from Sydney (*via* Torre Straits) to 12th June.

Mr Tong King-Seng returned from Formosa a few days ago. He was entrusted, we believe, with preliminary arrangements connected with the proposed telegraph lines in that island; also with the confidential task of reporting to Ting Fatal on the present working of the Keeling coal mines. Mr Tong King-Seng left for Shanghai yesterday morning.

Quotations.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Hongsxow, August 14, 1877.              |  |
| OPIUM.—New Patna, cash... \$592         |  |
| " Old Patna, cash... credit... 590      |  |
| " New Benares, cash, 580                |  |
| " Old Benares, cash, 565                |  |
| " New Malwa, cash, 560                  |  |
| " Allowance Taels, 8 & 32               |  |
| " Old Malwa, cash, 560                  |  |
| " credit, 500                           |  |
| " Allowance Taels, 8 & 32               |  |
| CAMPHOR, ... ... ... ... 18             |  |
| QUICKSILVER, ... ... ... ... 50         |  |
| SALT-PETRE, ... ... ... ... 7.00 a 7.25 |  |

Exchange.

|   |  |
|---|--|
| Bank, on demand, ... ... ... ... 8/10       |  |
| " 30 days' sight, ... ... ... ... 8/10      |  |
| " 6 months' sight, ... ... ... ... 8/11     |  |
| Credit, ... ... ... ... 8/11                |  |
| Documentary, 6 months' sight, ... ... 8/11  |  |
| Bombay, demand Rupees, ... ... 223          |  |
| Calcutta, ... ... ... ... 223               |  |
| Shanghai, demand, ... ... ... ... 724 a 727 |  |
| " 30 days', ... ... ... ... 73              |  |
| Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., ... ... 9 prem.   |  |
| Marcians, ... ... ... ... 14                |  |
| Gold Leaf, ... ... ... ... 26.50            |  |
| English Sovereigns, ... ... ... ... 5.13    |  |

## INTELLIGENCE.

## INSURANCES.

## THE NORTH-CHINA INSURANCE CO.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—Tails Two Million, in 1,000 shares of Tails 2,000 each.  
PAID UP CAPITAL—Tails Six Hundred Thousand, or Tails 600 per share.

## PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE.

F. H. Bell, Esq. (Messrs Adamson, Bell & Co.)  
M. S. Gurney, Esq., (Messrs David Sassoon,  
Sons & Co.)  
James Hart, Esq., (Messrs Turner & Co.)  
E. H. Lavers, Esq., (Messrs Gilman & Co.)  
Hugh Sutherland, Esq., (Messrs John Forster  
& Co.)  
A. G. Wood, Esq., (Messrs Gibb, Livingston  
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## HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.

Secretary—Herbert S. Morris, Esq.  
BANKERS.—HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## BRANCHES.

LONDON (25, Cornhill, E.C.), HONGKONG,  
YOKOHAMA.

## AGENCE S.

At the principal ports in the East and Australian Colonies.

THE Deceased HO ASSEK died in Pang-po, Shun-tak District, near Canton, on 29th April, 1877. HO LEONG SHE, wife of said Deceased, has obtained Letters of Administration to the Estate; she being blind, has given power of attorney to WEI AKWANG, Comptador to the Chartered Merchantile Bank, to act for her in all matters respecting the above Estate.

Notice is hereby given, that all Persons having CLAIMS against the Estate of Ho Assek, late Partner and Manager of KIN NAM HONG, Hongkong, Deceased, are requested to send Particulars of same to the Undersigned in writing on or before the 31st October, 1877, otherwise no Claim shall be allowed.

All Persons indebted to the above Estate are requested to make immediate payment. Ho Assek's Interest and Responsibility in the KIN NAM HONG ceases from this date, the remaining Partners continue the Business as before, and settle all accounts of the Firm.

WEI AKWANG,  
Attorney for Ho Leong She,  
Hongkong, August 1, 1877.

SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,  
No. 57, Praya Wan.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF  
COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH  
PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S  
STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

K WONG HING CHEUNG & Co.,  
COAL MERCHANTS,  
Have always on hand for Sale any description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr ARVON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr FAZ JACK, at 30, Hung Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 19, 1877.

## TO LET.

TO LET.  
NOS. 4, and 5, PECHILI TERRACE, ELGIN  
STREET.

Apply to  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, July 30, 1877.

## TO LET.

THE Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
The Dwelling House No. 1, Alexandra Terrace.

The Dwelling House No. 6, Gough Street.  
The Dwelling House No. 10, Gough Street, Possession from 1st September next.

Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,  
Hongkong, July 9, 1877.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 10, Albany Road, lately occupied by the Rev. R. H. Kirby, Bienne Villa, Po-ki-foo-lum, Furnished.

DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,  
Hongkong, July 21, 1877.

## INSURANCES.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF HAMBURG.

THIS Company is now Prepared to Issue Policies against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE at Current Rates. Every Risk taken by this Company is participated in by Three of the largest German Fire Insurance Companies, representing an aggregate Capital and Surplus of over SIXTY MILLION MARKS, equal to FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS, thus enabling this Company to accept large Lines.

SANDER & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, June 26, 1877.

## THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL Tails 400,000, EQUAL TO  
\$555,555.<sup>00</sup>

Directors:

LEY SING of the Lai Hing Firm,  
CHAN SING LAI, of the Lai Yuen Firm,  
WONG YIK FUNG, of the Chan Cheong Wing  
Hong.

LOO YEE, of the Yee On Firm,  
WONG SOY FUNG, of the Tung Sang Wo  
Hong.

WONG PAK CHONG, of the Hau Tye Lee  
Hong.

FUN FONG, of the Wy Sling Firm.

Manager—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on Goods, etc., taken  
at CURRENT RATES to AUSTRALIA,  
CALIFORNIA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, SAIGON,  
PEKING, and to all the TREATY PORTS of  
China and Japan.

HEAD OFFICE, 48, Bonham Strand,  
Hongkong, June 1, 1877.

Robert J. Lodge,  
Manager.

THIS Undersigned is prepared to Accept  
Risks and Issue Policies on behalf of the  
MARINE INSURANCE CO. by my First Class  
Steamer.

A. McIVER,  
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of  
London.

Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

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## INSURANCES.

## THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of  
China and Japan, and at Singapore,  
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance  
granted at the rates of Premium current at  
the above mentioned Ports.

## NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1877.

## LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## (FIRE AND LIFE.)

## CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on  
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on  
Coals in Mattocks, on Goods on board  
Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour,  
at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurance will be re-  
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors  
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on  
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single  
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-  
posals or any other information, apply to

ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co.,

Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877.

## MELOCHE &amp; Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

## CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## (LIMITED.)

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on  
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.  
In accordance with the Company's Articles of  
Association, Two Thirds of the Profits  
are distributed annually to Contributors,  
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion  
to the net amount of Premium contributed  
by each, the remaining third being carried  
to the number of Shares held.

Shareholders retiring from the Company  
in pursuance of the above regulation, will  
be notified at least three months prior to  
the date fixed for any such revision of the  
Share List, and will have the option of dis-  
posing of their Shares in either of the  
following ways:—

They will be at liberty at any time after  
receipt of notice of withdrawal, and prior  
to the date of revision, to sell their Shares to  
any person approved by the Company and accepted as the  
transferee; OR  
Upon surrendering their scrip certificates  
for cancellation at the time of such  
revision, and pursuant to notice, will  
receive a return of the Capital paid up  
thereon; and so soon after as the financial  
position of the Company up to  
the date of the revision can be ascer-  
tained and the accounts adjusted, they  
shall also receive a pro rata share of  
the Reserve Fund, if any accumulated,  
together with such proportion of the  
appropriated profits as may be found  
due to them.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Applica-  
tions for Shares in the undermentioned  
form will be received at the offices of the  
Company, from residents in China and  
Japan, until the 30th September; from  
London and distant ports until 31st Octo-  
ber next.

## NORTON &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1877.

## QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant  
Policies against FIRE to the extent of  
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored  
therein, at current local rates, subject to a  
Discount of 20% on the Premium.

## OLYPHANT &amp; Co.,

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1877.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

## INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

## Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

## Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at  
current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

## Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£2,000 at reduced rates.

## HOLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

## THE MARINE INSURANCE CO.

20, Old Broad Street,  
London,

1st January, 1877.

## ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned Agents at Hongkong  
for the above Company, are prepared to  
grant Policies against FIRE, to the  
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or  
on Merchandise in the same, at the  
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20  
per cent.

## GILMAN &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

## INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed  
Agents for the above Corporation are  
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

## Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either  
here, in London or at the principal Ports  
of India, China and Australia.

## Fire Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding  
£2,000 at reduced rates.

## HOLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

## MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

## MANCHESTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER

AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed  
Agents for the above Company at

Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai  
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant  
Insurances at current rates.

## HOLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1876.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

| Vessel's Name. | Master. | Captain.  | Flag and Rig. | Tons. | Date of Arrival. | Consignees or Agents.   | Destination.       | Remarks.  |
|----------------|---------|-----------|---------------|-------|------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| Albany         | 5 h     | F. Ashton | Span. str.    | 486   | Aug.             | 4 Douglas Lapraik & Co. | Holbow & Haliphone | To-morrow |
| Amboto         | 4 c     | Brown     | Brit. str.    | 973   | Aug.             | 8 Ah Yon                | Saigon             | To-morrow |
| Argyll         | 5 h     | Scott     | Brit. str.    | 1271  | Aug.             | 3                       |                    |           |